APPENDIX H

The table below summarizes, by individual stand, the approximate distances from which ridgelines and portions of other seen areas can be viewed from selected travel-ways and viewing platforms, and recommends Scenery Design Features to include in the proposed vegetative treatments.

Approximate Distance from Selected Viewing Platforms to Ridgelines and Other Seen Areas, with Recommended Scenery Design Features

Compartment - Stand[1]	Rx	SIO	Proposed Treatment	Resource Management Considerations for Scenery				Scenery Design Feature(s) specific to the stand [3] (Design Features 1 – 10 are common to all stands)
				Proposed Acres Treated	Scenic Class	Potential Stand Visibility (Y or N)	Visible Viewing Platform & Viewing Distance[2] (Refer to Scenery Resources Map below for number locations)	
66-40	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	39	2/3		F = 12 M = 5, 6, 8 B = 1, 3	11
67-2	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	30	2/3		M = 6 B = 1	15
67-7	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	10	3		B = 1	15
67-18	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	40	3		M = 5, 12 B = 1, 3, 4	15
68-5	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	40	3		M = 5, 6 B = 1, 3	
68-12	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	23	3		M = 5, 6, 12 B = 1	
68-13	7.E.2	M	Thinning	8	1/3		M = 6 B = 1	

Compartment - Stand[1]	Rx	SIO	Proposed Treatment	Resource Management Considerations for Scenery				Scenery Design Feature(s) specific to the stand [3] (Design Features 1 – 10 are common to all stands)
				Proposed Acres Treated	Scenic Class	Potential Stand Visibility (Y or N)	Visible Viewing Platform & Viewing Distance[2] (Refer to Scenery Resources Map below for number locations)	
68-25	7.E.2	M	Midstory	16	3		M = 4, 5, 6 B = 1, 3	15
68-28	7.E.2	M	Midstory	39	3		M = 5, 6 B = 1, 3, 4	15
68-29	7.E.2	M	Midstory	61	3		M= 4, 5, 6 B = 1, 3	15
68-30	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	39	3		M = 5, 6, 8 B = 1, 3, 4	15
69-11	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	40	2/3		M = 4	
69-12	7.E.2	M	Thinning	48	3		M = 4, 5, 6, 8, 12	15
69-14	7.E.2	M	Thinning	48	3		M = 4, 5, 6, 12 B = 1	15
69-15	7.E.2	M	Thinning	27	3		M = 4, 5, 6 B = 1	
69-17	7.E.2	M	Thinning	40	2/3		M = 4, 5, 6, 11 B = 1	15
69-25	7.E.2	M	Crop Tree	4	3		M = 4	15
69-28	7.E.2	M	Crop Tree	9	2/3		M = 4	15
69-35	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	7	3		M = 4, 5, 6, 12 B = 1	

Compartment - Stand[1]	Rx	SIO	Proposed Treatment	Resource Management Considerations for Scenery				Scenery Design Feature(s) specific to the stand [3] (Design Features 1 – 10 are common to all stands)
				Proposed Acres Treated	Scenic Class	Potential Stand Visibility (Y or N)	Visible Viewing Platform & Viewing Distance[2] (Refer to Scenery Resources Map below for number locations)	
69-37	7.E.2	M	Thinning	33	3		M = 5, 6 B = 1	15
71-1	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	37	3		M = 4, 8	15
71-8	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	36	3		M = 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 B = 1, 2	15
71-29	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	32	3		M = 4, 5, 6, 8 B = 3	
72-15	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	40	2/3		F= 10 M = 4 B = 1, 2, 6	15
73-17	7.E.2	M	Shelterwood w/ reserves	40	3		M = 4, 8, 10 B = 1, 2, 6	15

[1] Generally, only portions of the stand are seen from an identified viewing platform. Proposed scenery mitigations in these portions may result in a higher reserve basal area (ba) within the stand.

[2] F = Foreground (< 0.5 miles)
M = Middleground (0.5 miles – 4.0 miles)
B = Background (> 4.0 miles)

[3] Scenery Design Features: Common to all stands

1. Trees should be selectively removed to improve scenery within high use areas, vista points, and along interpretive trails. Root wads and other unnecessary debris should be removed or placed out of sight within 150 feet of key viewing points. Flowering and other visually attractive trees and understory shrubs should be favored when leaving vegetation.

2. Shape and feather unit boundaries to avoid straight edges and geometric shapes. Also, openings should be oriented to contours and existing vegetation patterns to blend with existing landscape characteristics.

3. Retain natural-appearing tree groupings. A range of stem diameters should be provided but 14 inch and larger stems in a mixture with other smaller sized tree stems should be favored.

4. Minimize exposure of mineral soils during construction of skid roads and trails and blend constructed roads and firelines so they are subordinate to existing landscape character. Slash and root wads should be eliminated or removed from view in the immediate foreground to the extent possible.

5. Cut and fill slopes should be revegetated to the extent possible. In seen areas, consider seasonal color of vegetation. For instance, using warm season grass mixes that turn seasonally brown or gray instead of green. Cut banks should be sloped to accommodate natural revegetation.

6. Screen log landings from view and restore as close to the original contour as practical. Gravel pits, borrow areas, open pit mines and restored gullies should be excluded from the seen area of visually sensitive travelways and viewing points to the extent possible.

7. Locate skid roads and trails to minimize their view from the Appalachian Trail (A.T.).

8. Mowing or bush hogging should be accomplished prior to herbicide treatment.

9. Leave tree marking or unit boundary marking should be applied so as to not be visible within 100 feet of Concern Level 1 and 2 travel routes.

10. Impacts to forest trails should be minimized. Trail-related mitigations can include all or portions of the following: Temporary road and/or skid trail crossings across designated forest trails should be kept to a minimum. Any crossings should be perpendicular to designated forest trails. Using segments of designated forest trails as skid trails/haul roads should be avoided, as much as possible. If trails are used as skid trails/haul roads, specific trail cleanup/rehabilitation should be required at the end of the contract. Trail width should not be increased. Character trees and trees that define the trail corridor should be retained. Changes to trail alignment and surfacing should be minimized; the trail should not be straightened nor should its surface be changed with an alternate material unless such actions are needed to enhance the trail and protect resources. Warning signs should be placed on all trail access points and along the trail where activities are occurring. When activities are occurring along open trails, slash should be treated within 100' of the corridor, either daily or another agreed on time period. If trails are temporarily closed due to harvesting, trail tread should be cleared of all slash prior to reopening that section for public use. Slash should be treated to an average of 4 feet from the ground within 100' of the corridor prior to finalizing harvesting activities in the affected unit.

Scenery Design Features: To be incorporated on select stands

11. Retain the appearance of continuously forested canopy by leaving an average 30 -35 sq ft ba/ac or higher along the ridgeline and within an elevation change of 100 – 150 feet from it. Prevent noticeable breaks in existing tree canopy cover by retaining trees with well-developed crowns and/or

clump trees with less-defined crowns and/or group trees with dbh of 12" or larger. Below the ridgeline zone, feather into the prescribed basal area.

12. Retain the appearance of continuously forested canopy by leaving an average 20 -25 sq ft ba/ac or higher along the ridgeline and within an elevation change of 100 – 150 feet from it. Prevent noticeable breaks in existing tree canopy cover by retaining trees with well-developed crowns and/or clump trees with less-defined crowns and/or group trees with dbh of 12" or larger. Below the ridgeline zone, feather into the prescribed basal area.

13. Retain a higher basal area (approximately 20 – 25 sq ft ba/ac) on the lower slopes of the road, at least the horizontal length of one tree height.

14. Retain a higher basal area (approximately 20 – 25 sq ft ba/ac) on the upper slope of the forest road, at least the horizontal length of one tree height.

15. Treat slash to within two (2) feet of the ground within the tree length buffer zone of system roads and trails.

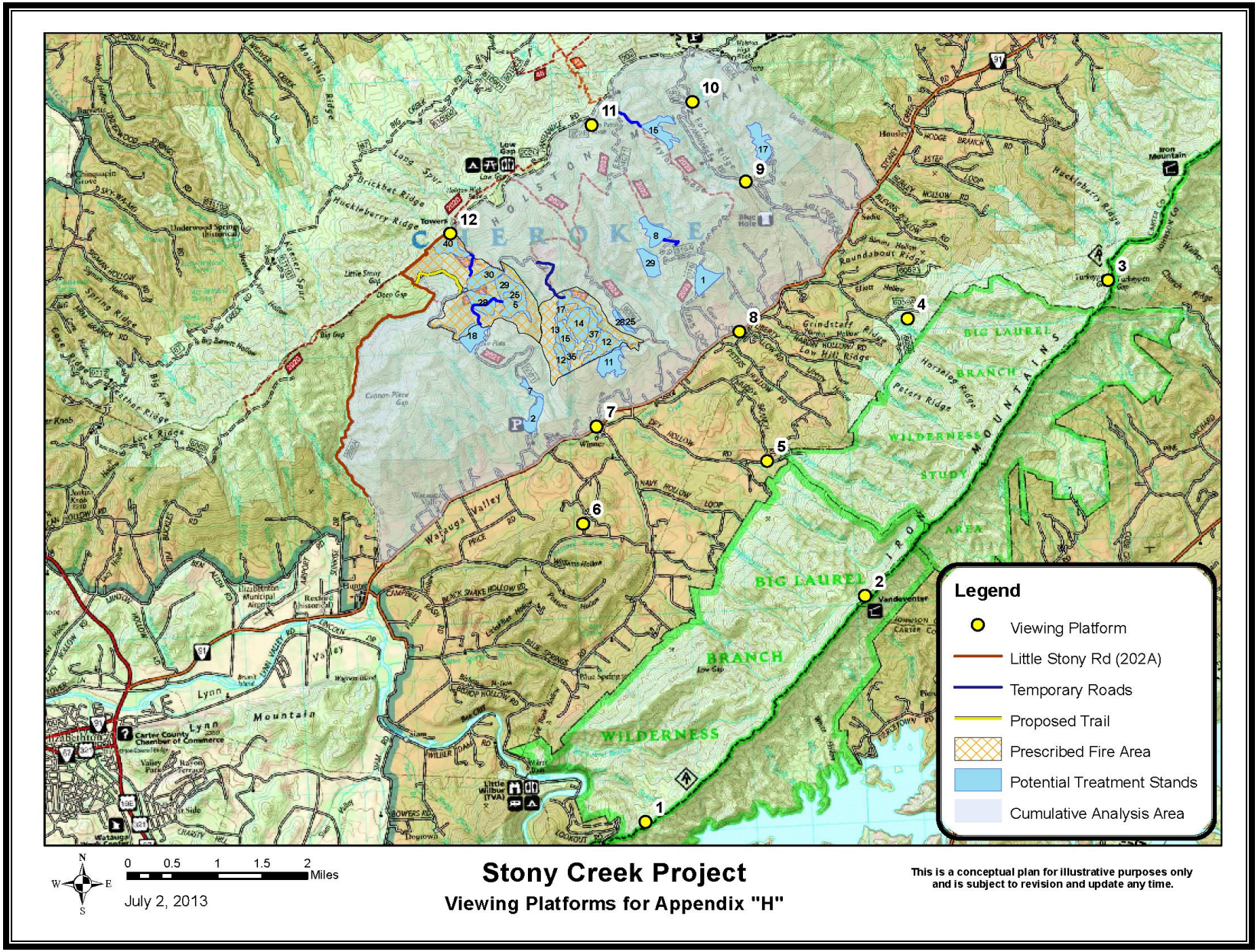
16. Utility rights-of-way should be maintained to conform with natural-appearing patterns of vegetation to the extent possible.

17. Removal of overstory should be delayed until understory is approximately one-third the height of the adjacent stand.

18. Along Concern Level 1 and 2 travel routes, harvest units (or openings) in contiguous woodland should be spaced no closer than 1000 feet apart next to the travelway.

19. An actual opening size of up to 10 acres maybe appropriate in the foreground zone and up to 25 acres in middleground and background zones in Concern Level 1 and 2 travel routes.

20. Slash should be removed, burned, chipped or lopped to within an average of 2 feet of ground, when visible within 100 feet on either side of Concern level 1 travel routes. Slash should be treated to within an average of 4 feet of the ground when visible within 100 feet on either side of Concern Level 2 travel routes. Removal of all slash or other special slash treatments may be considered for certain Concern Level 1 travel routes or trails where the SIO is Very High or High


Legend
Viewing Platform
Little Stony Rd (202A)
Temporary Roads
Proposed Trail
Prescribed Fire Area
Potential Treatment Stands
Cumulative Analysis Area
N
W
E
S
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
July 2, 2013
Stony Creek Project
Viewing Platforms for Appendix "H"
This is a conceptual plan for illustrative purposes only and is subject to revision and update any time.